/359 cont./

Family Income

434
454
563

Fams.	Agriculture $	%	Livestock $	%	Trade $	%	Daily Wages $	%	Crafts $	%	Freightage $	%	
1.°	871,00	17,9	760,00	15,6	2.430,00	49,6	.....	.....	230,00	4,3	.....	....	(33)
2.	563,00	79,5	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	85,00	12,0	(34)
3.	182,00	33,0	305,00	17,8	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	(35)
4.	285,00	36,3	500,00	63,6	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	
5.	42,50	9,5	35,50	6,9	82,00	16,2	151,00	29,6	.....	....	192,00	37,7	
6.	145,00	13,9	750,00	71,9	.....	....	.....	.....	148,00	14,1	.....	....	
7.	250,00	22,1	700,00	61,9	180,00	15,9	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	
8.	90,00	12,6	620,00	87,3	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	
9.	399,00	31,3	73,00	5,7	.....	....	.....	.....	500,00	39,3	300,00	23,5	
10.	420,00	59,8	51,00	6,2	.....	....	270,00	33,2	12,00	1,6	.....	....	
11.	94,00	16,3	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	480,00	83,6	
12.	726,00	100,0	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	
13.	250,00	23,5	600,00	56,6	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	210,00	19,7	
14.	136,00	11,3	935,00	78,1	.....	....	.....	.....	126,00	10,5	.....	....	
15.	724,00	55,6	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	216,00	16,6	360,00	27,6	
16.	401,00	73,6	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	144,00	26,3	
17.	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	300,00	100,0	.....	....	.....	....	
18.	1.910,00	98,7	....	....	25,00	1,2	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	
19.	1.006,00	68,4	500,00	31,5	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	
20.	267,00	47,0	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	300,00	52,9	
21.	428,00	72,5	130,00	22,0	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	32,00	5,4	
22.	298,00	22,6	800,00	60,8	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	216,00	16,4	
23.	366,00	60,3	180,00	29,5	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	60,00	9,8	
24.	166,00	37,2	298,00	66,8	.....	....	.....	.....	30,00	6,7	50,00	11,2	
25.°	1.672,00	16,2	2.690,00	26,7	2.702,00	26,8	.....	.....	306,00	29,8	.....	....	

LAME

1.°	298,00	30,3	....	....	1.352,00	69,8	.....	.....	.....	....	1.000,00	39,8	
2.	75,00	26,7	30,00	30,7	.....	....	130,00	42,8	13,50	4,8	42,00	14,9	
3.	.....	....	....	....	206,00	45,1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	(36)
4.°	.....	....	....	....	2.732,00	100,0	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	
5.	132,00	22,2	40,00	6,7	.....	....	270,00	45,7	.....	....	.....	....	(37)
6.	470,00	92,1	....	....	40,00	7,8	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	
7.	107,00	38,3	71,50	25,6	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	100,00	36,1	
8.	252,00	95,5	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	12,00	4,5	.....	....	

Note: The peso sign ($) indicates the total monetary income, and % indicates the percentage of income from one activity in relation to the total income. /The commas in the figures should be read as points, and the points as commas, in the translation to English./

33. The deficit was compensated for by a loan of $600.00, which is equivalent to 12.3% of the total income.

34. Deficit compensated for by $60.00 saved in 1952, or 8.4% of the income.

35. Deficit compensated for by $300.00 saved in 1952, or 51.1% of the income.

36. Deficit compensated for by $250.00 saved in 1952, or 54.8% of the income.

37. Deficit compensated for by $150.00 saved in 1952, or 25.3% of the total income.

/360/

SAN ANDRES

Fams.	Agriculture $	Agriculture %	Agriculture Livestock $	Agriculture Livestock %	Trade $	Trade %	Day Wages $	Day Wages %	Crafts $	Crafts %
1.°	3.120,00	58,7	1.440,00	27,5	500,00	9,4	.....	.....	.....	....	225,00	4,4
2.	48,00	54,2	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	40,50	45,7	.....	....
3.	132,00	78,5	....	....	.....	....	55,00	29,4	.....	....	.....	....
4.	22,50	28,3	....	....	.....	....	56,00	71,6	.....	....	.....	....
5.	189,00	62,2	....	....	.....	....	45,00	7,1	191,00	30,5	.....	....
6.	152,50	61,6	....	....	.....	....	95,00	38,3	.....	....	.....	....
7.	87,00	26,6	....	....	.....	....	240,00	73,3	.....	....	.....	....
8.	195,00	42,3	200,00	43,4	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.... (38)
9.	329,00	72,6	120,00	27,2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....
10.°	2.000,00	89,2	....	....	240,00	10,7	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....
11.	1.455,00	53,1	600,00	24,8	600,00	24,8	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....
12.	170,00	100,0	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....
13.	650,00	100,0	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....
14.°	190,00	4,2	1.920,00	66,5	800,00	22,2	330,00	3,1	800,00	22,2	.....	....
15.°	379,00	14,4	....	....	300,00	3,8	.....	.....	2.143,10	81,7	.....	....

/The headings are obviously in error on this table./

38. Deficit compensated for by $65.00 saved in 1952, or 14.1% of the income.

In the statistical table of expenses, the first thing that we observe in the three parcialidades is the small amount of money spent under the headings "Drugs," "Medical Service," "Taxes," and "Education."

The protection of the health of adults and children is fundamental among the Páez. Child mortality has a high percentage, and parasitosis, diarrhea, and tuberculosis are almost endemic. But in Páez culture the care of the té eu (good curer) and the nasa jihi (sorcerer), the former protects people from illness and from the curses of the latter; the sorcerer with his magic powers can take people's lives. On the other hand, the té eu openly condemn the use of the drugs and the medical service of the "whites." These two institutions still enjoy great power and basically govern almost all of the institutional life of the Páez. In Mosoco seven heads of families spent small sums of money for the purchase of drugs. /The following table and illustrations appear between p. 360 and p. 361 in the original text./

[text continues on p. 108]

6: Bernal Villa--93 E-5 (1952-1953) 1954

SC15 Paez SC15

Mosoco Family Expenses -- 1953

511
563
● 454

Fams.	Amusements $	%	Finca $	%	Improvements $	%	Savings
1.*	128,00	2,6	.... ..	...	.... ..	...	
2.	60,00	8,4	.... ..	...	12,00	1,6	
3.	126,60	22,5	.... ..	...	.... ..	...	(1)
4.	2,00	0,3	110,00	14,9	176,00	22,5	
5.	34,00	6,6	.... ..	...	.... ..	...	(2)
6.	25,00	2,4	48,00	3,8	44,40	4,2	
7.	150,00	13,2	110,00	9,7	339,60	30,0	
8.	60,00	8,6	.... ..	...	195,20	28,4	
9.	100,00	7,7	.... ..	...	324,00	25,0	
10.	16,00	1,2	.... ..	...	.... ..	...	
11.	... ..	...	.... ..	...	287,70	58,1	
12.	50,00	6,8	75,00	10,3	45,30	6,2	
13.	36,00	3,6	.... ..	...	73,00	6,9	
14.	60,00	5,0	250,00	20,8	115,40	9,6	
15.	192,00	14,7	200,00	15,3	201,90	15,5	
16.	50,00	9,1	.... ..	...	161,84	29,5	
17.	... ..	...	.... ..	...	38,60	18,1	
18.	30,00	1,2	160,00	6,2	1.803,56	53,3	
19.	10,00	0,6	125,00	8,0	864,97	53,2	
20.	10,00	1,7	192,00	32,8	8,70	1,5	
21.	30,00	5,0	.... ..	...	97,10	14,6	
22.	100,00	7,6	95,20	7,2	630,90	48,3	
23.	60,00	9,9	.... ..	...	130,60	21,5	
24.	80,00	17,9	.... ..	...	.... ..	...	(3)
25.*	225,00	2,2	361,00	3,5	1.356,00	13,4	(4)

Lame

1.*	... ..	...	375,00	11,8	1.135,90	41,8	
2.	12,00	4,6	.... ..	...	18,20	6,6	
3.	30,00	6,5	.... ..	...	163,10	35,7	
4.*	... ..	...	710,00	25,9	540,88	19,7	
5.	... ..	...	.... ..	...	222,00	47,6	
6.	... ..	...	144,00	22,3	147,90	29,0	
7.	... ..	...	.... ..	...	50,50	18,1	
8.	25,00	9,8	.... ..	...	13,30	4,9	

San Andres

1.*	240,00	4,5	1.060,50	19,9	767,50	14,0	
2.	0,75	0,2	.... ..	...	7,50	8,6	
3.	... ..	...	.... ..	...	29,00	15,6	
4.	... ..	...	.... ..	...	2,55	3,2	
5.	85,20	11,6	.... ..	...	94,00	15,0	
6.	20,00	8,0	.... ..	...	2,50	1,0	
7.	24,00	7,3	.... ..	...	28,10	8,5	
8.	130,00	23,2	.... ..	...	.... ..	...	(5)
9.	100,00	22,7	.... ..	...	58,60	13,3	
10.*	200,00	8,9	366,00	16,3	242,00	10,8	
11.	... ..	...	506,00	18,2	227,45	8,3	
12.	... ..	...	.... ..	...	69,40	48,8	
13.	... ..	...	.... ..	...	452,00	69,5	
14.*	100,00	2,5	292,00	7,5	593,20	15,2	(6)
15.*	10,00	0,3	360,00	11,7	983,60	31,5	

/362 cont./

511 The articles of clothing most in demand are trousers, shirts,
438 hats, underwear, rebozos, and sashes (Mosoco), large shawls
439 /pañolones/ (Lame and San Andrés), and smocks for the children.
[301] Ponchos are also purchased with some frequency. In Mosoco,
[223] gold earrings are ornaments appreciated by the women, in contrast to other parcialidades where gold is /363/ regarded as taboo. The natives wear no sandals or shoes. It should also be noted that the women's skirts are not purchased, but made at home; while in Mosoco the purchase of the reboso de Castilla /Spanish shawl/ is quite frequent and a sign of elegance, in the other parcialidades
511 they buy pañolones. If we compare the figures for food and clothing, the percentage of the income devoted to the former in Mosoco, with two exceptions, is higher than that devoted to clothing. In Lame, and especially in San Andrés, the percentages for food and clothing tend to be the same, and often the latter is higher than the former. The phenomenon is not strange if we bear in mind that in these two parcialidades cultivation is more for internal consumption than for sale. As for "Amusements," although various expenses have been included among them, they refer basically to expenses for the fancy for alcoholic and fermented beverages. Naturally, the expenses are necessarily higher, as we shall see later. As for lighting, in spite of the fact that in San Andrés and Lame it is made out of wild laurel wax, stearic candles are also purchased, and in Mosoco they are always
511 purchased. Soap is purchased by all the natives. In the column
454 showing the part for savings we note that only six of the 48 families
[434] investigated have no figures for it.* And in order to make a few deductions, we have made an analysis of the incomes of the 48 families studied:

*[See p. 93 for this table--Analysis]

/363 cont./

511
454
434

Parcialidad	Less than $100.00	From $100.00 to $500.00	From $500.00 to $1,000.00	From $1,000.00 to $2,000.00	From $2,000.00 to $5,000.00	More than $5,000.00
Mosoco	-	2	12	9	1	1
Lame	-	4	2	-	2	-
San Andrés	2	6	2	-	4	1
Totals	2	12	16	9	7	2

We thus observe that 28 of the 48 families studied, or 78.3%, have incomes of less than 1,000 pesos, with which savings [426] practically cannot exist. Even with regard to the Mosoco family [691] identified by the number 18, which in the Savings column has the amount of $1,034.24 [1] we were able to verify that this amount /364/ was strictly nominal and that the head of the family had resorted to the Caja Agraria to ask for a loan of $500.00 to make improvements on his finca, a loan which he indeed obtained; through indirect information we were able to ascertain that the amount given as savings was possibly spent on the expenses of a [563] lawsuit for land which a brother-in-law was prosecuting. The savings of the "white" families are true and also those of some few native families, but in general terms what we would calculate as savings can be assigned to the "Amusements" column; the natives live from day to day. The impulse to save does not exist or is minimal. We had the opportunity to verify that there is no prudence with regard to expenses when considerable sums are received, such as, for example, those that come from the sale of coffee. The modest savings of the natives go up in smoke

[1] [column actually reads $1033.24, see p. 93-Au.]

/364 cont./

511 in the cantinas, in lawsuits over land, or for religious fiestas.
434 These arguments are confirmed, on the other hand, by the
454 statistical table on income in that only five native families in the three parcialidades made up the deficits in their budgets of last year with sums saved in 1952.

Economy and acculturation

121 Before closing the present work we wish to describe in
177 broad outline the process of acculturation which is now going on in some Páez parcialidades.

[101] The material on Páez culture which we have published and that which we are now elaborating on were collected in the parcialidades located on the right bank of the Paez River, leaving aside those located on the left bank of this river, owing above all to factors of public order which have been disturbing their peace for several years.

[178] The native communities of San Andrés, Santa Rosa, Togoima, Calderas, Avirama, Suin, Chinas, Lame, Vitoncó, Huila, Toez, and Tálaga are more traditionalistic, live in accordance with the institutions of the culture, and for this reason we regard them as more "primitive." On the other hand, the community of Mosoco, suspended on the slopes of the Central Cordillera itself and extending into the very heart of the Paramo de Moras, is fully in the process of transformation.

[648] /365/ Our research was begun in the parcialidad of Calderas,
[101] isolated, by reasons of a geographical nature, from the principal centers of the "white" population and whose inhabitants have defended their independence at all costs and have been hostile to living with the "whites" (39). From here comes the greater part

39. Bernal Villa, S. "Mitología y cuentos de la parcialidad de Calderas, Tierradentro /Mythology and tales from the parcialidad of Calderas, Tierradentro/," pp. 289 ff.

[101] of our materials. But we also carried out systematic investigations in San Andrés, Santa Rosa, Togoima, Lame, Vitoncó, Tálaga, and, lastly, in Mosoco.